

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

SECRET/CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

018523

COUNTRY	USSR (Latvian SSR)	REPORT	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	25X1
SUBJECT	Institutions and Enterprises in Liepaja	DATE DISTR.	14 May 1954	
		NO. OF PAGES	4	
DATE OF INFO.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 180px; height: 40px;"></div>	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD	
PLACE ACQUIRED	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 180px; height: 40px;"></div>	REFERENCES		25X1

This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

25X1

1. There was only one housing administration in Liepaja, whereas in Riga each rayon had its own housing administration, or a total of eight. It was located in Vec-liepaja, at No. 8 or No. 10 Liela iela, at the corner of Liela and Pasta (formerly Helenes) iela, nearest the canal. This housing administration supervised about 150 "building administrations".<sup>1</sup>

Most

25X1

of the employees of the apartment administration were Russians.

2. Building Administration No. 37 was located at No. 21 Apsu iela. Another building administration was located in the same building. Building Administration No. 37 had jurisdiction over the building at No. 31 Zalu (formerly Zales) iela. There were usually two employees in a building administration, the building administrator and a secretary. In 1951, some building administrators in building administrations earned salaries of 500 rubles per month. Engineers of repair departments of the apartment administrations earned salaries of 900 rubles per month.

3. The motor vehicle inspection office was located in the militia building at No. 7 Skriversu iela. The head of this office was a Jew named Galachov (fnu), who usually wore civilian clothes but sometimes wore a militia uniform with three stars on the shoulder boards. He was sometimes at the militia division headquarters in Jaunliepaja, on Teodora Breiksa iela. A Latvian named Zveja was employed as the motor vehicle inspector.

25X1

Each year, the registration and "coupon" of the car had to be renewed. This was done at the beginning of the year during the motor vehicle inspection.

SECRET/CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC						
-------	---	------	---	------	---	-----	---	-----	--	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

SECRET/CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 2 -

4. The Sarkanais metalurges plant does not bear the designation "Factory No. 29". Since 1948, this number has belonged to the old Tosmare factory. The Sarkanais metalurges plant obtained its water supply from the water pumping station which was located, as formerly, about four kilometers outside the city on the Lienaja-Grobina highway. 25X1  

The plant had its own trucks.

Products

of the plant were shipped to Riga and other places primarily by rail. The trucks may have been ZIS, GAZ (1½- and 2-ton), as well as Studebakers. Depending on their category (I, II, or III), the truck drivers received from 400 to 600 rubles per month. There were also drivers' helpers who earned about 400 rubles per month. The trucks were repaired at the plant itself. The most common repairs involved worn-out tires. Therefore, the plant had its own shop for vulcanizing tires. The plant had its own gasoline supply and did not obtain gasoline from the gas station on Brivibas iela. The foremen and shop chiefs of the plant had apartments in the factory's apartment house in Jaunliepaja, at about No. 91 Brivibas iela. No ordinary workers live there.
5. The Communal (sic) Bank was located in Vecliepaja, Baznicas iela, opposite the Holy Trinity Church. This was the only building in the city block, as all the others had been destroyed. Rents could be paid here.
6. The Cheka (sic) was located at No. 8 Krisjana Barona iela in a large, four- or five-story, white building; Liepaja residents called it the "White House" (Balto maju).
7. The sugar beet crop at the Liepaja Sugar Refinery was processed from the middle of November to the middle of January. After this, most of the workers had to look for other work until the next season. If a worker found a better job between seasons, he did not have to return to the refinery. This was usually the case with men workers and, as a result, most of the workers were women. During the season, absenteeism was severely punished. Ten to fifteen percent of the wages were deducted and the workers were forced to continue working through until the following season. Workers who were caught trying to steal sugar were given a prison sentence of up to 10 years for appropriating State property.
8. The Liepaja Industrial Combine was located in Vecliepaja, at No. 10 Avotu iela (formerly Ungera). It supervised various artels, including sewing artels, and a radio repair shop located at No. 10 Liela iela. Workers in the enterprises of the combine had a better chance of changing jobs than factory workers. The labor organization in the combine was not as strict as in the larger enterprises. For example, the workers of the combine did not have wage record books. The chief of the technical division at the combine was a confirmed Communist named Cugulis.
9. The Liepaja Match Factory "Baltija" (formerly called Vezuvs) was located in Vecliepaja and extended the whole length of Feniksa iela. It formerly extended one-half the length of the street. The director of the factory, Alfreds Stankevics, was a Party member. 25X1
10. The Liepaja gasoline storage tank was located in Jaunliepaja, on Brivibas iela, in the city block between Rigas and Brivibas iela, in the first building north of the new Uzvaras square. This was the only tank in the city. The tank was operated on a 24-hour basis by three men. The manager was Roberts Simasko.
11. The Liepaja Dairy Combine was located in Jaunliepaja, on the site of the former cork factory, northeast of the city canal bridge. It had its own trucks to carry milk to Liepaja from surrounding farms. The director was a Russian.

SECRET/CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 3 -

12. The Liepaja Meat Combine was located in Jaunliepaja, in the building east of the Dairy Combine, at the corner of Kolkhoznieku iela (formerly Piescu).
13. The Jura restaurant was located in Jaunliepaja, at the corner of Liela and Teatra (formerly Hagedorna) iela, on the side nearest the city canal. Dancing was permitted. The restaurant was frequented by both Latvians and Russians, but poorly dressed persons were not admitted.
14. The Vecais Dirbergs restaurant was located in Vecliepaja, at the corner of Graudu and Krisjana Valdemara iela, where the well-known Dirberg Cafe was formerly located. Most of the patrons were Latvians, although some Soviets went there. This restaurant also excluded poorly dressed persons.
15. There was a low-class tavern in Jaunliepaja at No. 27 Teatra iela, at the corner of Rigas and Tirgus iela. It was frequented mainly by workmen, and was managed by a woman.
16. The Liepaja post office was still located in Vecliepaja, at the corner of Pasta (formerly Helenes) and Jekaba iela.
17. The komendatura was in Vecliepaja, on Graudu iela, between Locu iela and Padomju (formerly Kurmajas) prospekts, on the side nearest the sea.
18. The headquarters of the Party Committee (sic) in Liepaja was located in Vecliepaja, on Graudu iela, at the corner of Juras iela, in the same building as one of the two Graudu iela movie theaters, either Sarkana baka or Uzvara.
19. The Liepaja City Executive Committee had several divisions located throughout the city. The main building was at Rozu iela, in the former District Court building.
20. The Liepaja City Polyclinic was located in Vecliepaja, at No. 5 Republikas iela (formerly Nikolaja). The head of the polyclinic was a Russian woman named Bolshakova, a neurologist. Others employed there were: Dr. Paskevics, ear, nose, and throat specialist; Dr. Skuja, a woman, internal medicine; Dr. Rozenthale, a woman, practical physician; and Dr. Hermers, roentgenologist. 25X1  
25X1
21. The Liepaja City Hospital was still located on the shore between Veca Jurmalas and Sunu iela. The chief surgeon was Zandbergs. Other surgeons at the hospital were: Ziks, a woman named Cena, a Russian named Kazlovskis, and Gleinsmits. 25X1
22. The Tuberculosis Dispensary was located in Vecliepaja, on Padomju prospekts. It had an X-ray laboratory and several physicians. Dr. Liede, a woman, was once head of the dispensary and was removed.
23. The Dental Polyclinic was located in Vecliepaja, at No. 7 Tirgonu iela. The dentists working there earned about 500 to 600 rubles per month. There were no more private dentists.
24. One of the largest pharmacies was in Vecliepaja, at the corner of Imanta iela (formerly Kungu) and Ugunsdzeseju Square. Only Latvian women worked here.
25. The Liepaja State Dramatic Theater was still located at the corner of Teatra and Skolas iela.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1

SECRET/CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 4 -

26. [redacted] all workers in the Liepaja plant were trade union members. Trade union membership was not obligatory, but the workers joined unions in order to receive higher disability payments in case of illness. A worker who was a trade union member and who had worked eight years in one place or had been involuntarily transferred to another place was paid his wage in full for the first two months, in case of illness. He could, however, get this compensation for an even longer period. 25X1
27. In addition to a labor record book, the workers in larger enterprises also had a wage record book. The workers in Factory No. 29 and in Sarkanais metalurges plant had these books, but the workers at the Liepaja Industrial Combine did not. The wage record book was about 4 x 6 inches in size and had a grey cover with black letters. This book was issued by the payroll office of the factory and contained a personal description of the worker, the wage grade, and the hourly or piecework wages. The factory cashier recorded each wage payment in the book before the worker was paid. The wage record book was kept in the cashier's office, but the worker could ask for it at any time if he wished to check the record. In some plants, including Factory No. 29, the wages were not paid by the cashier, but were brought to the workers in the shop by the timekeeper. In this way, workers did not waste time standing in line. Workers at the Sarkanais metalurges plant stood in line on paydays to receive their wages.
28. At some Liepaja factories, a pass had to be shown at the entrance to the factory area. Passes were required at the entrance to Factory No. 29, a defense industry enterprise, where supervision of the workers was very strict. The workers at the Sarkanais metalurges Plant formerly had to show a pass without a photograph when entering the factory gates, but this practice was discontinued. There was a board on the wall of the guardhouse at the factory gate bearing the numbers 1 to 2,000. Two small disks with the same number were hung on each board number. Upon entering, the worker unhooked both disks, dropped one into a box in the guardhouse, and hung the other on a board in his shop. Workers, office employees, and drivers all followed this procedure.

25X1

SECRET/CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY